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given in Latin, and there is an elaborate key to the species in the same. The detailed notes under the species, as well as the general chapters, are in German. These general chapters give a full résumé, with illustrations in the text, of the structure, development, and physiology of the *Eedogoniaceæ*. Description, measurements, synonyms, and localities are given in ample detail, and the plates represent all the species and forms. The figures are in outline, and were drawn by the author from nature; all are of the same scale, 300/1, except a few details requiring a higher scale, and one habit figure of *Eedocladium*. This uniformity of scale is a great convenience in actual use of the work.

The standard work on this family has been Wittrock's *Prodromus Monographiæ Eedogoniarum*, published in 1874. In this are represented 140 species, but only a single plate, of general types, accompanied the work. In a family like this, where the vegetative characters are of great simplicity, the need of accurate figures increases even more rapidly than the number of species; the best of descriptions are insufficient. So that, though De Toni's *Sylloge Algarum* gives descriptions of all species published up to 1889, it is extremely difficult to determine species by it. Dr. Hirn had the advantage of study with Wittrock and Nordstedt, had opportunity to examine type specimens of nearly all species, and had been receiving material from collectors in all parts of the world for a number of years. As a result, the list of habitats includes all parts of the earth; even South America, generally an algological *terra incognita*, being quite well represented. North America, though with few exclusive species, shows quite a rich flora, but the author wisely places a (?) against those references in Wolle which he has not been able to verify by authentic specimens. Of the 244 species, forty-five are described here for the first time.

F. S. COLLINS.

Notes. — *Biltmore Botanical Studies* is the title of a new journal of botany embracing papers by the director and associates of the Biltmore herbarium, the first number of which was issued on the 8th of April. It is published at Biltmore, N. C. The first number contains a revision of the species of *Marshallia* and descriptions of a considerable number of new species of other genera.

Fascicle 1 of Vol. II of *Plantæ Bakerianæ*, by Professor E. L. Greene and others, covering fungi to grasses of Mr. Baker's collections of 1899, has been issued under date of March 11.

The first part of the "Illustrations of the botany of Captain Cook's voyage round the world in H.M.S. *Endeavour*, in 1768-71," by Banks and Solander, with determinations by James Britten, recently issued by order of the Trustees of the British Museum, contains one hundred folio plates representing Australian plants.

Parts II and III of Mr. F. Manson Bailey's *Queensland Flora*, published under the authority of the colonial government, have been issued and cover the orders Connaraceæ to Gentianaceæ, inclusive.

A new edition of Pond and Clements's *Phytogeography of Nebraska* has been brought out. Only one hundred copies are offered for sale, and as the work possesses real and general merit, though its purpose is local, the edition is likely to be soon exhausted.

Dr. Holm publishes a fifth list of additions to the flora of Washington, D. C., in the *Proceedings* of the Biological Society of that city, under date of April 2.

A supplement to *The Flora of the Upper Susquehanna and its Tributaries*, by Willard N. Clute, is published by the author at Binghamton, N. Y., under date of February 15.

The opening part of Vol. XV of the *Transactions of the Linnean Society* consists of a report on botanical collections from Mount Roraima, in British Guiana.

An article on the determination of the type in composite genera and species, by President Jordan, appears in *Science* for March 29.

A paper on the Ranunculaceæ of Iowa, by T. J. and M. F. L. Fitzpatrick, is reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the laboratory of natural history of the University of Iowa.

The germination of *Bertholletia excelsa* is described in a well-illustrated article by William Watson, of Kew, in the *Annals of Botany* for March.

A paper dealing with American plants that is likely to be overlooked is E. H. L. Krause's "Nova Synopsis Ruborum Germaniæ et Virginæ," the first part of which was published by the author in 1899 at Saarlouis.

In an account of a collection of Cratægus from near Montreal, made by Mr. Jack, Professor Sargent, in *Rhodora* for April, describes six additional new species.

Dr. Rydberg describes further new *Potentillas* in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* for March.

Eupatorium boreale is the name proposed in *Rhodora* for April by Professor Greene for what commonly passes in New England as *E. ageratoides*.

The genus *Teucrium*, as it is represented in the eastern United States, is passed in review by Bicknell in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* for March.

A supposedly new horse gentian is described from the northern states by Bicknell, under the name *Triosteum aurantiacum*, in *Torreya* for March.

Miss Eastwood describes some small-flowered *Nemophilas* from the Pacific coast in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* for March.

Engler's *Botanische Jahrbücher* of March 12 contains a paper by Lopriore on the geographical distribution of *Amarantaceæ* with reference to their relationships.

Pentstemon heterophyllus is illustrated in the *Revue Horticole* of April 1.

Alex Lynchii, an artificial hybrid between *Alex striata* and *Gasteria verrucosa*, is figured in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of March 30. As with most bigeneric hybrids, this is a cross between representatives of genera which, though logically separable, are capable of treatment as sections of a single genus.

A number of new or little known grasses are described in *Circular No. 30* of the Division of Agrostology of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A portrait of Mr. George E. Davenport appears as the frontispiece to *The Fern Bulletin* for April.

Several American species of *Cypripedium* are photographically illustrated in *Die Gartenwelt* of March 16, in an article on their cultivation.

Poisoning by the pileate fungi, which has recently been exhaustively treated by Gillot in a thick volume published by the house of P. Klincksieck of Paris, is the subject of a number of recent notes in the *Bulletin de la Société des Naturalistes de l'Ain*. Of 222 cases of poisoning, the records of which were examined by Gillot, 86 resulted fatally, and of these 2 were doubtful and the other 84 were due to *Amanitas* or *Volvarias*.

Professor Peck's quarto plates illustrating the edible fungi of New York, with a number of additional plates and revised letter-press, have been issued as Vol. IV, No. 3, of the *Memoirs of the New York State Museum*.

A study of *Boletus luteus*, deformed by the parasitic *Hypomyces chrysospermus*, by Van Bambeke, appears in the recently issued *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique* for 1900.

A new species each of *Tolyposporium* and *Ustilago* in the ovaries of *Eriocaulon septangulare*, from Massachusetts, is described by Clinton in *Rhodora* for April.

The cambial slime diseases of trees are being rediscussed by Dr. Holtz in current numbers of the second Abteilung of the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*, etc.

Dr. E. F. Smith has published an extended and well-illustrated résumé of what is known of bacterial plant diseases, in recent numbers of the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie*, Abteilung 2.

A paper on the organography and taxonomy of *Galaxaura*, a genus of red algæ, by Kjellman, is separately issued from the *K. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 1.

Nowhere have ecological facts found so good exposition in gardening as at the Berlin botanical garden, where, from the moment of assuming the direction of the establishment, Dr. Engler has devoted himself to a development of this most important museum feature of a botanical garden. One of the most instructive of recent treatises on the ecological distribution of plants is issued as Appendix No. 7 to the current volume of the *Notizblatt* of the Berlin garden, and consists in a terse logical analysis of the plant formations of the Alps as exemplified in the newly established garden at Dahlem.

An extensive and well-illustrated treatise on the dissemination ecology of Scandinavian plants, by Dr. Rutger Sernander, is distributed from the University of Upsala, and forms an octavo of over 450 pages, the Swedish text being accompanied by a German summary.

A good example of what Huth has called stem-fruited plants is given in a plate of *Artocarpus integrifolia*, published by Dr. Wilcox in the *Proceedings of the Columbus Horticultural Society* for 1900.

R. E. B. McKenney publishes some illustrated ecological notes on plant distribution in the *Beihefte zum Botanischen Centralblatt*, Bd. X, Heft 3.

Dr. Clements, of the University of Nebraska, is to conduct a class in field ecology in the higher mountains of Colorado next summer, extending through the months of July and August. The class should be large and enthusiastic.

The photosynthetic activity of chlorophyll occurring below corky tissue in the stems of several plants is discussed by Mlle. Goldflus in the *Revue Générale de Botanique* of February 15.

The apparatus of transpiration, or sudation, as the author prefers to call it, is discussed by Goffart in Vol. XXXIX of the *Bulletin de la Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique*.

"The Indian doctor's dispensatory, being Father Smith's advice respecting diseases and their cure, by Peter Smith of the Miami country," published in Cincinnati in 1812, is reprinted as No. 2 of the "reproduction series" of the *Bulletin of the Lloyd Library*. It is accompanied by a biography by John Uri Lloyd.

A neat little book on alpine plants and their cultivation, by W. A. Clark, has been brought out for the author by L. Upcott Gill of London and Charles Scribner's Sons of New York. It is illustrated by a number of exquisite half-tones showing some of the choicer species as grown in artificial rockeries.

Portraits of a number of the American botanists of the last two centuries are published in the recently issued second part of the *Report of the U. S. National Museum* for 1896-7.